The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,968. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 26 0
For a year in advance, delivered in the Mofussil ..... „ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 16 0
For three months in advance, delivered in the Mofussil ..... „ 21 0
For Newspapers, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
For Newspapers, delivered in the Mofussil, including postage ..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILSON—December 3rd, at Belgaum, the wife of F. W. Wilson, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MIDDLETON—At Agra, on the 19th November, the wife of Capt. C. F. Mead, Royal Artillery, of a son.

CRAVEN—At Calcutta, on the 28th November, the wife of Mr. James Craven, of a daughter.

SANDEL, R.—At Calcutta, on the 23rd November, Mrs. E. Sandeman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—GRANT—At St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, on the 29th November, by the Rev. J. Herdman, Hugh Mackenzie, Esq., of Howrah, to Jane, widow of the late J. M. Grant, Esq., of Calcutta.

MACFARLANE—CRINDROD—At the Wesleyan Church, Circular Road, on the 30th November, by the Rev. D. Pearson, the Rev. Henry Geo. Highfield, B. A., to Miss Crindrod, of Liverpool.

HODGSON—CLARKSON—At the Wesleyan Church, Cornwallis Street, on the 30th November, by the Rev. D. Pearson, the Rev. James H. Broadbent, B. A., to Miss Hodgson, of Great Grimsby.

GOODES—RICHFORD—At Christ Church, Bankipore, on the 24th November, by the Rev. J. Spear, A. D. Geddes, Esq., to Ida Jamieskillings, to Emily Jane, only daughter of G. H. Binford, Esq., Bankipore.

MACKEN—BUDGETT—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 30th November, by the Rev. Horatio Moule, M. A., Edward F. Mackin, Esq., to Sarah Ann, only daughter of the late Samuel Budgett, Esq., of Kingswood Hill, near Bristol.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

STEPHENSON—At Madras, on the 30th November, the wife of Mr. G. T. Stephenson, of a daughter.

BIRCH—At the "Hermitage" Batgalore, on the 23rd November, the wife of Mr. A. P. M. Birch, Head Master, of a young government School, of a daughter.

PRITCHARD—At Madras, on the 26th November, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon T. Pritchard, Governor's Body Guard, of a daughter.

JOHNSTONE—At Bellary, on the 27th of November, the wife of Captain G. N. Johnstone, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MILLER—At Bantic House, Ootacamund, on the 29th November, the wife of Dr. Miller, Medical Officer, Nellagerry Hills, of a daughter.

FOLD—At Ootacamund, on the 28th November, Mrs. G. F. Fold, of a son.

PHILLIPS—At Laurel Cottage, Cannanore, on the 10th November, 1864, at the residence of 1st Class Barrack Sergeant S. Dean, the wife of E. R. Phillips, Sergeant R. M.'s 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FADLUR—At Lingecoger, on the 26th of November, George Pritchard, second surviving child of Capt. John Philip Fadlur, Hyderabad Contingent, aged one year and six days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—At Dinapore, on the 25th November, the wife of E. H. James, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

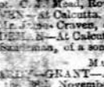
WARD—At Azamgurgh, on the 23rd instant, the wife of Mr. S. J. Naber, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

CODRINGTON—At Abbottabad, Hazara, on the 25th November, the wife of Lieut. R. C. Codrington, 5th Goorkha Regiment, of a son.

LAMB—At Moultan, on the 26th November, the wife of G. Lamb, Esq., R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee (calling at Aden) on the 4th and 19th of every month, or such other days after arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay 4th and 19th December.
„ Kurrachee 11th and 26th „

The Steamship Kurrachee, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain [illegible], Commander, will be despatched as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Busserah:—

Leave Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns 28th January.
„	10th Feb.	„ 13th March.
„	25th March.	„ 28th April.
„	10th May.	„ 12th June.
„	25th June.	„ 28th July.
„	10th August.	„ 12th Sept.
„	25th Sept.	„ 28th October.
„	10th Nov.	„ 12th Dec.

The Steam-ship *Pelorus*, 800 Tons, 160 H.P., FREDERICK BRADSHAW, Commander, will be despatched as above on 25th December.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), in connection with our Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay			Leave Calcutta		
1 & 15			1 & 15		
16		Beypore	16		
17		Cochin	18		
18		Tuticorin	19		
19		Colombo	21		
20		Negapatam	22		
21		Madras	24		
22		Vizagapatam	26		
24		Coconada	28		
25		Masulipatam	29		
27		Coconada	31		
28		Vizagapatam	2		
30		Madras	4		
31		Negapatam	5		
2		Galle	9		
5		Colombo	10		
6		Cochin	12		
8		Calicut	13		
9		Cannanore	14		
10		Mangalore	15		
12		Carwar	16		
13		Arrive Bombay	17		

Calls at Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, when inducements offer.

Arrive Bombay ..... 17th Dec.

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The Steamship *Euphrates*, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., CHAS. DAY, Commander, will be despatched as above at noon on 24th December, and the Steam-ship Cashmere, 1,900 Tons, 300 H. P., on the 31st.

The *Euphrates*, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Arr. Saturday.	Up Steamers.	Dep. Saturday.
Cochin	— Sunday.	Beypore	— Sunday.	Cochin	— Sunday.
Beypore	— Monday.	Calicut	— Monday.	Beypore	— Monday.
Calicut	— Tuesday.	Tellicherry	— Tuesday.	Calicut	— Tuesday.
Tellicherry	— Wednesday.	Cannanore	— Wednesday.	Tellicherry	— Wednesday.
Cannanore	— Thursday.	Mangalore	— Thursday.	Cannanore	— Thursday.
Mangalore	— Friday.	Carwar	— Friday.	Mangalore	— Friday.
Carwar	— Wednesday.	Bombay arr.	— Thursday.	Carwar	— Wednesday.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUNWELL, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, UNJUNWELL, AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.		
	A.M.			P.M.
Bombay	5	Goa	Dep. Saturday	10
Gheriah, Thursday	10	Vingorla	Saturday	4
Vingorla, Friday	5	Ratnaghurry	Sunday	7
Vingorla, Friday	8	Unjunwell	Sunday	2
Goa	2	Bombay	Arr. Monday	3

N. B.—Passengers to and from Malkubhoiwan can be landed or taken up at Bancoote by this Steamer.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. YANWEILEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHARCOTT, Commander, lately fitted up expressly and efficiently in her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Parack.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 28th November 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, DWARKA AND MANDVEE EVERY TUESDAY.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days, each week, until further notice:—

Bombay	... ...	Tuesday	1-0 P. M.
Verawul	... ...	Wednesday... ...	5-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	...	Wednesday... ...	MIDNIGHT
Dwarka	... ...	Thursday	9-0 A. M.
Mandvee	... ...	Thursday	4-0 P. M.

Steam to BOMBAY from MANDVEE and intermediate Ports, every week, on the days and at the hours given below:—

Mandvee	... ...	Friday	6-0 P. M.
Dwarka	... ...	Friday	10-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	...	Saturday ...	6-0 A. M.
Verawul	... ...	Saturday	2-0 P. M.
Bombay	... ...	Sunday	2-0 P. M.

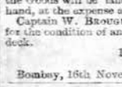
The first Steamer will leave Bombay for Mandavee on Tuesday, the 6th December 1864, and will return from Mandavee on Friday, the 9th December 1864.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 30th November 1864.

FOR LONDON.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDER, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail ear in January 1865.)

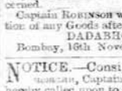
MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1259, WILLIAM BADDISON PAYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED). PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)



THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1267 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

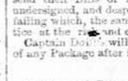
Bombay, 12 Mudow Street, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The splendid Iron Ship *Jumna*, 799 $\frac{86}{94}$ tons register, and 886$\frac{1}{2}$ tons O.M., built under special survey in 1862 at Middlesboro' by the well known Builders, Richardson, Duck & Co., and classed A 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, and for 20 years in the Liverpool underwriters' Book, carries 1201 tons weight and measurement, is in first class order, and well found in Provisions and Stores, and is now discharging her Cargo of Piece Goods in Ingarsoll Dock, is fitted with Cunningham's patent Reefing Topsails, patent Capstan and Steering Gear, two Deck Winches and Poop Capstan. For inventory and further particulars apply to Captain PETERSON on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The first-class British-built Ship "JAMES BOOTH," of 596 Tons register. Apply to Captain WILLIAMS on board, or to,

LAWRENCE & Co.



FOR SALE.—The Steamer MAZAGON, 86 tons, and 45 Horse Power. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Windsor Castle*, PAYCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain W. BROUGHTON PEYCE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain PEYCE.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

JARDINE, SKINNER, RUTHNEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann*.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Merovingian Frontier*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

COMBER SON & Co.,
Agents ship *Merovingian Frontier*.

Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tamerthane*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed without further notice, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain DAVIS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

P. AND D. F. CAMA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Tamerthane*.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF

{R. W. & Co. / S. J. M. O. M.}	No. 1/253	168 Cases / 85 Cases } Chandeliers and Fittings, shipped by Messrs. ROGERS, WROE & Co., of London, per ship *Queen of the North*, Captain J. THRASHER, and consigned to order, are informed that these goods have been ready for discharge for the last fourteen days, and that unless Bills of Lading are presented and the freight paid in the course of this day the goods will be landed by the Captain at their own risk and expense.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.

Agents of the Owners and Capt. of the *Queen of the North*.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th December 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED FOR

241 1 Case (this is not included in Manifest.)
J. H. 26 Cases Iron Tubes.
on *Jumna*, at Liverpool. The above now lie at the Custom House Bunder at the expense and risk of the consignees.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Jumna*.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Vicgas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazgon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. DUGGAN, on the Slip, or to SOLABJEE PUMMUNJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The above Corporation will commence business on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at their Office, 7, Hamam Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PHILLIP KNEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—WANTED, a CHIEF CLERK. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 250 per measem.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 3rd Dec. 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in this Corporation upon which the Second Call may remain unpaid on the 20th instant, will on that day be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Corporation.

Shares on which the First Call has not been paid are already forfeited in terms of the allotment.

H. COKE, Manager.

Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs 100 per Share will be payable at the Office of this Corporation on or before the 9th February 1865, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.

H. COKE, Manager.

Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited).

Bombay 6th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited), will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers in Marine Street, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 P. M., for the following purpose:—

To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd December 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to act as Agent for the Alexandria, Cairo and Suez Telegraph Company, and will receive Messages for transmission direct from Suez to all parts of Europe.

Telegrams must be legibly written on Forms provided for the purpose, and will be received up to 5 P. M. of the day prior to the despatch of Mails for Europe.

Charges for transmission, and all further particulars, can be learnt on application.

T. BLACK, Agent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Steets, Bombay. Established 1850.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship, and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneveas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (68) thirty-two Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arrearedinterest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

21st October 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, have not been paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order,
JAMES TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Forts in Surat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers,
Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share has been made on the Shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, on which £15 or Rs. 150 only has been paid or called up, and that such Call is payable on the 8th day of December next at the Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, and that if not then paid, Interest thereon will be charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until payment.

The third and last Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share falls due on the 8th day of February 1865, but if paid in anticipation Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the due date of the Call.

By order of the Court,
ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.

2nd December 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Third Call of Rupees One Hundred per Share will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, or Bombay, on or before the Fifteenth day of December next, after which date, Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. C. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association, postponed from the 29th day of November, will be held at their Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors of the operations of the Association.

II. To consider a proposition to double the Capital of the Association by granting one New Share at par to the holder of every two old Shares on the 31st December, and to sell the remaining 12,500 Shares for the benefit of the Association. To declare a Dividend.

IV. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. Curumally Cassumbhoy, who has resigned.

V. To elect Auditors.

ARTHUR GUNNING RYAN,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction and in four or five Lots at the Depot at Allepey, on the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartigai 1040) the Cargo of the Ship "Carnatic" now in Dock, and 2 Candies more or less of Seeds, being the most recent crop.

1. Purchasers are required to pay on the day of purchase a deposit of 100 Queen's Rupees per Candy, and the price to be paid in before the removal of the Goods, which shall take place within 40 days after date of purchase.

2. In default of such payment, the purchaser will forfeit the deposit, and be further responsible for any loss on resale of the goods while not entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

3. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the Ship or Vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them *ashore*.

4. The Sirkar reserves the right of rejecting a disadvantageous bid.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)—*Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,40,00,000—(Two Crores and forty Lacs.)*

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq.,—*Chairman.*

John L. Scott, Esq. — Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq. — E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.

Manager.—A. Mackintosh, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

Deposits received for fixed periods; the present rates are:—

For 4 months..... 7 per cent annum.
For 6 „ ..... 8 „ „
For 12 „ ..... 9 „ „

For other and longer periods as may be arranged.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes to take part of a Bungalow on Malabar Hill. Apply to "W. J. J.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED by the Grand Finance Company (Limited) an experienced ACCOUNTANT; also a SHROFF. Apply to PESTONJEE DADABHOY, at Messrs. I. S. Moore & Co., Church Lane.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

C. RANKIN, Engineer.

Duncan Road Iron Works, 28th November 1864.

WANTED, a Single Pole TENT, must be in good order. Apply "X. W. Z.," care *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a respectable European WOMAN SERVANT, to accompany a Lady and Child to England by the Overland Mail of the 20th of December or 14th of January 1865. No Return Passage given. Good references required. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Medow Street.

6th December 1864.

WANTED, by the Government Telegraph Department, an ACCOUNTANT and several CLERKS. Apply at the Telegraph Office, Colaba, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. WICKHAM,
Superintendent Government Telegraph, Bombay Circle.

WANTED.—A competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Apply with Testimonials to the Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited, 10 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

WANTED.—Petty BROKER to obtain orders for the sale of Bricks, Lime, &c. Apply, stating terms, to "Z. Y. Z.," *Times of India*.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 per SHARE.—NOTICE.—All shares on which the Fourth Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before the 20th instant, will be absolutely forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the First Call upon shares in the above Corporation and for signing the Memo. and Articles of Association is extended from the 5th to the 15th instant.

By order of the Directors,
તીલકચંદ હોકમચંદ.
TALOKCHUND HOKUMCHUND, Chairman.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, the Land and Premises belonging to the Apollo Cotton Press Company, in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Full particulars may be ascertained and conditions of sale may be inspected on and after the 12th instant, at the Office of Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Cotton Press Company.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—FOR SALE.—The Cotton Presses, Cotton Gins, Steam Engines, Machinery, Land, Houses, Sheers, and all other property belonging to the Manchester Cotton Company (Limited) in Karwar and the Dharwar district. Apply to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction (4th Kartigai 1040), 1000 Logs more or less of Teak Timber and 2 Candies more or less of Ivory, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

1. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 Logs each without distinction as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per Candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amounts of their respective purchases and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale, and such parties shall in the same Tender authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit on their respective purchases in case of their offers as bid being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Teak Timber will be sold by the candy of one Cubic Kole, the Kole being equal to 24 Angoolams or 281 English inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th Nov. 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.			UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.		
Miles.	Stations.	Time.	Miles.	Stations.	Time.
		A. M.			A. M.
	Grant Road Dep	7 0		Ahmedabad Dep	7 0
5¾	Mahim ..... „	7 20	101	Ranjpoe ..... „	7 35
6¾	Bandora ..... „	7 28	174	Mehmoodabad „	8 3
29¼	Bassein Road. „	8 52	28	Neriad ..... „	8 45
54	Palghur ..... „	10 7	49¾	Ammdad..... „	9 34
85	Boisar ..... „	10 33	69¼	Wassudi..... „	9. 56
74¾	Dhanoe Road „	11 23	61¾	Baroda..... „	10 46
		P. M.	73½	Stola..... „	11 34
90¾	Sanjan..... „	12 15	89½	Meahgaum ... „	12 0
104¾	DamaunRoad „	1 47			P. M.
90	Pardee ..... „

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUSSIAN CORDAGE, of sizes, for sale by EDWARD BATES & Co.

MR. RONALD M. SMITH has been dismissed from our service. WATSON, ROGERS & Co. Bombay, 8th December 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA is open to receive money on Special Deposit to a limited extent, for six months certain, at nine per cent. per annum, until further notice.

BOARD, &c. wanted by two European Gentlemen in a respectable European Family, in or out of the Fort. Communications, naming references and terms, addressed to "A. Z." *Bombay Gazette* Office, will be treated as confidential.

PRINCE OF WALES' FINANCIAL CORPORATION AND GENERAL CREDIT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Application for Shares are to be made to DIRECTORS' RESIDENCE Alwyn at Messrs. Jewaljee Eduljee's House, No. 1, Medow Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Owing to the death of Mr. T. S. JONES, Agent for this Bank at Bombay, the Agency of the Bank has been transferred to the meantime to the Bank of Bombay.

By order,
R. O. SAWERS, Manager.

National Bank of India (Limited), Calcutta, 30th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Lost yesterday, near the Mercantile Bank, a Receipt for ten Shares of the Asiatic Financial Association in the name of Mr. J. A. Brown. Any one bringing the same to the undersigned will be rewarded for the 10/- After this Notice whoever purchases the said Receipts will do so at his risk and peril.

TULLOCKCHUND MANOCKCHUND,
Care of Messrs. ROWE, PRICE & Co.

Bombay, 8th December, 1864.

NOTICE.—*Re* "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—The statement of General Average and Salvage, having been received from England, now lies for inspection at the office of the undersigned. Consignees of Cargo are requested to pay in without delay the small balance of contribution due on their Goods. It is requested that Receipts granted for the original deposit of 10 per cent. may be presented at the time of payment of balance.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

29th September 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Offices of the Registrar General, District and Deputy Registrars of Bombay—

60 Pieces Camp Table.
6 Dozens Chairs.
3 Office Desks, with Drawers.
1 Dozen Benches.
12 Chests, strong, not wooden, with good Locks: dimensions 3 feet long, 2½ wide and 2½ deep.
12 Tin Cash Boxes.

Apply to the Registrar General at the Secretariate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that OOMA AFAJEE and DALLA BHOJRAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq., all that piece or parcel of land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, or a Bungalow standing thereon, together with a Chawl of two Compartments, standing on the Compound thereof, situate at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 543 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Baleeratna Dwarakjee, on the West by the property of Pestonjee Sorabjee Shapoorjee, on the North by the Public Road called the Girgaum Back Road, and on the South by the property of Kerroba Balkrustna; and which said Premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 765, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 48. Any person having or claiming any Estate or Interest into, or upon the said premises, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, the Solicitors to the purchaser, at their Office, in Rampart Row, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference thereto if any such claims there be.—Dated this 8th day of December 1864.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ધી ઇસ્ટ ઇન્ડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
धि ईस्ट इंडीया प्रेस कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

THE Second Half-yearly General Meeting of the East India Press Company (Limited) was held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, at noon on TUESDAY, the 6th December 1864:—

Present—Mowanjee Framjee Pandey, Esq., in the chair; Soondersee Mooljee, Esq.; Doongersee Gopjee, Esq.; Valleebhoy Pirbhoy, Esq.; E. Marshall, Esq.; J. McCormack Esq.; and A. C. Brice, Esq.

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, the following Report of the Directors was read to the Meeting:—

REPORT of the Directors of the East India Press Company (Limited) presented to the Shareholders in General Meeting, held at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Hornby Row, on Tuesday, the 6th December 1864.

The first Ordinary General Meeting was held on the 6th June last.

The number of Shares issued to the public and upon which the deposit of Rs. 200 was received was 549.

There have been three Calls subsequently made:—

First	due 20th June	for Rs. 250	
Second	" 6th Nov.	"	300
Third	" 12th Nov.	"	500

which have not been duly responded to. On 86 Shares the first Calls remains unpaid, and these were forfeited on 11th August, but are revivable on the payment of a fine equal to 2½ per cent. per annum on that Call.

We have yet to call from 451 Shares upon which there has been paid Rs. 450 per Share, but upon which the second Call of Rs. 300 remains two months overdue, running at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum interest.

The Capital called up is Rs. 3,67,500 and allowing that the holders of those Shares upon which only a deposit has been paid, do not revive them, but that all other shares are fully paid upon, there will be ample fund for the completion of the three Press Houses in course of erection without a further Call.

The Press House at Julgaum is actively progressing and will be ready for the reception of the Presses in less than a month. The Premises at Sholapore are about equally advanced.

The Presses, Engines, and Boilers for these Stations are on board the *Ship of Java*, *Skelmorlie*, and *Comtesse Jelsbarger*.

The third set of Presses are on board the *Skelmorlie*, and are intended for Barsee Town.

Land has been taken at Sholapore, Barsee Road Station, Julgaum, and Moondisapoor, on advantageous terms, and arrangements have been made with the Railway Company for Sidings to be laid down to them.

There is at present every prospect of the work of pressing being begun at Sholapore and Julgaum simultaneously about May next, and the differential rate between pressed and unpressed Cotton which we have hitherto enjoyed will then give great inducement to all to employ the Company's Presses.

The following Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—

1. Proposed by Soondersee Mooljee, Esq., seconded by Doongersee Gopjee, Esq.—"That the Report of the Directors be approved and all their proceedings confirmed."

2. Proposed by Mowanjee Framjee Pandey, Esq., seconded by Doongersee Gopjee, Esq.—"That Mr. Soondersee Mooljee be elected as a Director."

3. It was also resolved,—"That the Shares upon which the second Call of Rs. 300 be not paid within two days from date, be declared forfeited for the benefit of the Company."

At a meeting of the Directors held subsequent to the above General Meeting—

Present—Mowanjee Framjee Pandey, Esq., and Soondersee Mooljee, Esq.

It was resolved,—"That two more Presses be at once ordered out."

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Braemar*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1864, at 7 o'clock, A. M. An extra pocket will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Ripon*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th December 1864, at 6 o'clock, P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

An Assistant Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Tuesday ..... 13th 0h. 6m. Ev. P. M.
Last Quarter, Wednesday ..... 21st 9h. 44m. A. M.
New Moon, Thursday ..... 29th 2h. 10m. A. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun Fired.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	9	Vesna sets at 2h. 45m. P.M.	6 23	5 23	8 12	8 34	
Sat.	10	Daybreak at 5h. 3m. A.M.	6 24	5 22	8 24	8 54	
Sun.	11	Sol Sunday after Advent.	6 25	5 23	9 21	9 47	
Mon.	12	Twilight ends at 6h. 49m.	6 26	5 23	10 11	10 33	
Tues.	13	Full Lucian.	6 26	5 23	10 55	11 16	
Wed.	14	Jupiter rises at 5h. 30m. A.M.	6 26	5 24	11 37	11 58	
Thurs.	15	Jupiter sets at 4h. 33m. P.M.	6 27	5 24	—	0 17	

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and GHARMAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,

In one handsome volume, containing upwards of six hundred (600) Pages.

Price—Per Copy, Rs. 7. Cash.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Fasts, Feasts, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Tide Tables for the year; lists of the Members of the House of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and the Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of Reference to Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Furlough, Absentee and Pension Rules; Fares for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Post Office, Steamer, Overland Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments, Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies; Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances of the Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Educational Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Missionary and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Bombay Press; Alphabetical List of H. M.'s Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Rain Returns for the Bombay Presidency during 1865; Births, Marriages and Deaths; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The List of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care; and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—Cash.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

AN ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price—Rupees 1-8.

This Calendar will contain besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a list of inhabitants besides a large amount of information including Tables of reference indispensable to all classes of the community.

N. B.—*Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a remittance of* Rs. 1-10, *which amount will include postage.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE will be happy to receive visitors at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY next, the 13th December, from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M., and at the same hour on every subsequent MONDAY, THURSDAY, and TUESDAY.

GEORGE GREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Malabar Point, 8th December 1864.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to receive Native Gentlemen at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, and at the same hour on every subsequent THURSDAY, until further notice.

Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to communicate their intention to the Private Secretary the day previous.

H. STEDMAN, Acting Private Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 8th December 1864.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen at Breakfast at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY next, the 15th December 1864, at 9 o'clock, and on each succeeding THURSDAY, until further notice.

Gentlemen proposing to attend are requested to send their names to the A. D. C. in waiting, Government House, or to the Major of Brigade, Brigade Office, Bombay, before 4 o'clock the previous evening.

GEORGE GREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 8th Dec. 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 21	KURRACHEE	Nov. 30
AGRA	Dec. 3	LAHORE	Nov. 30
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 1	MADRAS	Dec. 3
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 26	MAURITIUS	Nov. 12
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 12	MADRAS	Dec. 3
BENGHAZEE	Nov. 12	MALTA	Nov. 19
CALCUTTA	Dec. 3	MARSEILLES	Nov. 19
CAIR	Nov. 12	MOOLTAN	Nov. 30
CANTON	Nov. 5	PENANG	Nov. 19
COCHIN	Nov. 19	PESHAWUR	Nov. 30
DELHI	Dec. 1	RANGOON	Nov. 19
FEAROOR	Nov. 30	SUEZ	Nov. 12
HONGKONG	Nov. 5	SINGAPORE	Nov. 19

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

It is, surely, the most difficult thing in the world to please people. When we said, the other day, that this city, which some of its fulsome and egoistic adulators had called the Capital of Indian Charity, might more appropriately be styled the Capital of Indian Humbug, we might have flattered ourselves, though that contingency did not enter into our calculations, that we should be rewarded for our cynicism by the approving smiles of Calcutta and Madras. But who can forego the temptation of indulging that passion for moral reflection which is perhaps the strongest of all the passions that animate the human breast? Envy of Bombay gave way with our amiable contemporaries in the sister Presidencies to the desire of proving to us that they can rise superior to petty feelings of jealousy, and appreciate true worth wherever it can be found. Hence it happens that we are esteemed a prophet neither in our own country nor abroad; and that, while the *Times of India* declares (what is no doubt perfectly true) that our show of independence afflicts it with nausea, other critics in Calcutta and Madras gravely rebuke us for our audacity and bad taste in questioning the motives of the benevolent native gentlemen whose indiscriminate charity is now oppressing all India, and assure us that, if this generosity be "Humbug," the more of such "Humbug" we have in this world the better will it be for mankind. This latter proposition we wholly deny; but, first of all, it is necessary that we should say a word in justification of what some persons may call our ill-considered and unnecessary enquiry as to the source and causes of the charity which now aboundeth in Bombay. We would, then, ask our critics to remember that we did not provoke, but were challenged to, the discussion of the merits of these charitable gentlemen by their own particular friends. We grant that, if a man chooses to give away large sums of money unostentatiously, if he does good by stealth and blushes to find it fame, it would be most ungenerous to ask whether his conduct is dictated by motives of pure benevolence or whether there is not still in him a spice of that spirit of selfishness which often influences the actions of even the best of men. But, with regard to the princely charities of the native merchants of Bombay, hardly a day passes in which we are not called upon by blatant journalists and stump orators to say whether it is possible for the men of any time or race to excel in public virtue and in all the noblest qualities of citizenship the authors of these acts of munificence which "have made the name of the Bombay merchant famous throughout the civilized world." The whole thing is now reduced to an elaborate system of puffing, under the management of a set of skilful manipulators, who, while extracting lacs of rupees from the pockets of rich natives for the benefit of the public, do not omit to take a small commission for the benefit of themselves and their families; and who display the utmost ingenuity in discovering fresh opportunities for the exercise of native benevolence, and for the consequent publication of articles in half a dozen different newspapers in which the British Government is exhorted to bestow titles of honour on the men who can give away such unheard of sums of money. At the Cyclone Relief Fund meeting the experiment was actually tried of allowing the merchant princes to come forward in their own persons, and read speeches carefully prepared for them, in which they invited mankind in general to note what a particularly fine set of fellows the Bombayites are, and more especially how far they excel the miserable people of Calcutta in the knowledge and practice of all the moral virtues. As a dramatic representation, the whole affair had a very ludicrous effect; as an expression of the genuine feelings of the charitably benevolent men who took part in it, it irresistibly suggested to us the reflection, which has since been so severely criticized, that Bombay is the Capital of Indian Humbug.

Certainly it will not be contended that men who come forward in this public way, and by their own and their friends' voices demand our applause, should not have their pretensions to superiority critically examined. And, when we come to look into the matter, we cannot help seeing that lavish charity is not the highest of public virtues, if it be a public virtue at all. The excessive value attached to it in Bombay is due to the general belief, to which men in high places here have done everything in their power, directly and indirectly, to give encouragement, that charity will open the way for the natives to social rank and distinction which can never be found by men who are merely remarkable for intellectual ability and for the qualities which in the court or in the camp command success amongst free and civilized nations. Every other avenue to power is closed against the ambition of the most aspiring native; and it is not therefore to be wondered at that all the natives who are desirous of becoming leaders among their own people take the easy means which wealth affords them of bringing themselves into notice. Ignorance, folly, vice itself, are, they see, quickly atoned for by judicious acts of munificence; and never since the Apostle's time has the truth of the saying about charity been so amply illustrated as in Bombay, that it covers a multitude of sins. But, while it is natural for the natives themselves, and their European jackals, to raise the cry that honours almost divine should be paid to the benevolent merchant princes of Bombay, we cannot but think that the Governor mistakes his functions in supposing it to be a part of his duty to support the charitable munificence theory, and to exalt the men who give abundantly of their wealth to the poor over all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Western India. Sir Bartle Frere, with many excellent qualities as a ruler, is liable to be beguiled by his excessive anxiety for the material advancement of Bombay into taking too favourable a view of the charitable developments which have lately become fashionable in this Presidency. The professed maxim of the British Government is to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the people of India; but the practical result of the policy which Sir Bartle Frere consistently follows, of praising most him who gives most, is to make the most successful of stock-jobbers the real ruler of Bombay. Take, for instance, the present position of Mr. Premchund Roychund. (We do not bring forward his name offensively, because we think he is probably the best as he is certainly the luckiest of his class, and also because, in common with all sensible men in Bombay, we would much rather keep on good terms than quarrel with Mr. Premchund Roychund. This, however, is not a question of private convenience but of public policy,—and Mr. Premchund will understand that we speak of him now, not as a useful friend to needy speculators, but as a man and a citizen.) Now, at the laying of the foundation stone of the Elphinstone Circle the other day, Sir Bartle Frere bade us rejoice in our Cowasjees and our Premchunds—as men in England used to bid one another rejoice in their Sidneys and their Hampdens. Why should we rejoice in them? Because, as the *Times of India* told us yesterday, in an article solely devoted to the glorification of Premchund, men who can with the utmost ease make ten lacs a day in speculation occasionally give five lacs or so to the poor. Of course, Sir Bartle Frere knows very well (or, if he does not know, he ought to know) that Premchund is the prime mover of all the speculations that have during the last two years made Bombay the most wonderful city of modern times, after Melbourne and San Francisco. It is not always that he comes on the stage *in propriâ personâ*, but, when there is money to be made, he is never far distant; and he appears in various disguises—now under the mask of Michael Scott, now under that of Dr. Diver or another, as may best suit his purpose for the moment. It is impossible not to admire his shrewdness, and versatility, or to deny that he is disposed to spend liberally the colossal fortune which he has made by speculation. But at the same time, when talk is made of his charities, we cannot help remembering that it is Premchund whose operations have set people mad after reclaiming every puddle on the foreshore of Bombay, have raised the price of land and the rents of houses in the island to three times their natural rates, have demoralized the services of Government, ruined honest industry, and spread throughout every class of society a desire for immoderate gains and a contempt of the rewards of steady labour; and that it is he, in fine, and his imitators, who have recklessly wasted in every form of idle speculation the immense capital which Bombay has accumulated during four years of the American war. Bearing these things in mind, we cannot but say that it is a disgusting and a loathsome sight to see the representative of the great British Government in Western India going down on his knees in the market-place before these men, and crying, for the space of an hour or thereabouts, Great is Luxmeee of the Bombayites.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

TUTICORIN, 6th December.
Steamer *Penang*, from Colombo, anchored.

GALLE, 6th December, 10-50 A.M.
Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.

KURRACHEE, 7th December.
Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, 7th December.
Steamer *Bryanville*, from Calcutta, anchored.

CALICUT, 7th December.
Steamer *Arabia*, from Bombay, sailed for Cochin.

COCONADA, 7th December.
Steamer *Cadmore* sailed for Masulipatam.

MADRAS. 7th December.

Securities, Five and a half, 101 premium.
Fives, 3 premium.
Fours, 8 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1¾d.
Dead weight, nominal.
Light Freight, £2 10s. to £3 15s. per ton.
Cotton 2½ dis. per cent.
Interest on loans 7 per cent.
Money Market, easy.
Grey Shirtings 40 inches 7 lbs., better feeling.
Mule Twist Number 40, good seconds, better feeling.

The Englishman :—"We see that the Secretary of State has confirmed the arrangement by which the Viceroy is permitted to remain six months in the Hills or to be absent from Calcutta for six months."

The same, Dec. 2:—"Sovereigns have made their appearance in a most unexpected manner, £2,367 were paid into the Bank of Bengal yesterday in payment of Government demands, under Regulation 3517 which came into force yesterday."

The same:—"The Abors of Lukhimpoor and the Nagas of the Cachar Division, who lately committed some outrages in British territories, have sued for peace, and are anxious to have their offences condoned. They are willing, so they say, to cease all opposition if they are only pardoned."

The same:—"We are informed that Cheboo Lama has been trying to enter into some communication with the Thibetans, and that the Nepalese have expressed themselves dissatisfied with this. We also hear that the Maharaja Jung Bahadoor has urged on the Government not to allow any British Officer to penetrate to Lhassa. The Nepalese appear to be very anxious to prevent all communication between the British and the Thibetans. They do not appear to be aware how easily the English could send Officers to Lhassa *viâ* Pekin."

The same:—"A curious event has just occurred in Nepal. The King has suddenly departed from Khatmandoo for the Terrai in company with Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, without any preparations having been made for providing camp equipage, carriage, or provisions. The cause of this sudden move is at present a mystery, but it is not unlikely that some gentle compulsion has been used to elicit such an unusual action. Meantime, the administration of affairs is in the hands of General Runoodeep Sing, with whom the British Resident has been directed to correspond in the absence of the Sovereign and his ambitious Minister."

The Englishman :—"Mr. Beadon does not leave his appointment as has been rumoured. The Secretary of State has allowed the Lieutenant Governors to go to England on sick certificate and to return to their appointments as before."

The same:—"We hear from Lahore that Sir R. Montgomery leaves on the 7th of January next, and that he has taken his passage by the Bombay steamer of the 17th. His furniture has been taken for the Government House of Lahore at a valuation of nearly nineteen thousand rupees."

The same:—"The ship *Mirzapore*, lying off Gaut Kholah, dragged her anchors the night before last and was cast on the top of the wreck of the ship *Low Chew*. Endeavours are being made to get her afloat; two Tug Steamers are employed to tow her off from her dangerous position. It was hoped that she would be got off by last night's flood tide."

The same:—"By our private letters from England, we learn that the Secretary of State has been worrying the Government of India about their cash accounts—he has been wanting to 'know, you know' how it is about the allowances made for the establishment and residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. He says that the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is a lac of Rupees per annum and 600 per mensem for establishment, also he is provided with a residence. After the Belvidere House was purchased from Mr. Charles Prinsep, it appears that the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, up to the time of Mr. J. P. Grant's reign, continued to draw Rs. 500 a month for house rent, when the over-charge was discovered by the Secretary of State. The Secretary now asks," we understand, 'whether there has been a refund of the amount overdrawn by the late Lieutenant Governor, and whether he has received a certificate of no demand or discharge in full on leaving India?"

The same:—"The papers relating to the defective Registration of coolies on Tea Plantations in Cachar, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of yesterday, will afford the public an insight into the very loose and reckless manner in which public reports are drawn up, and private business conducted, in that District. From a Report made by Captain Stewart on the progress of Tea cultivation in Cachar, it was made to appear that in one year 6,251 out of a total of 20,686 coolies had unaccountably disappeared from the plantations. Captain Stewart being properly called on to explain this astounding discrepancy, and he, consequently, addressed letters on the subject to several of the planters. From the replies which he received and submitted, the Government have been unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion; and the only conclusion which it appears to us possible to derive from them is that the planters themselves have the most hazy ideas of how many coolies they receive, how many die, are discharged, or run away, and how many are at work on their plantations. They must be nice times for the factory Amlah in Cachar, if this is the real state of things. These 6,251 deficient coolies represent an expenditure for importation alone of about four lakhs and a half of rupees; and the happy ignorance in which the planters appear to be about the present state of their labour department is probably purchased at the expense of a monthly outlay for which they obtain no return. It is most necessary, in the interest of both the Coolies and the proprietors of the tea estates, that a compulsory system of registration should be introduced and rigidly maintained."

The *Delhi Gazette*:—"The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir Robert Montgomery, or rather his camp, left Lahore, we are informed, on Monday the 21st November *en route* to Kangra and Dhurmsala *viâ* Goordaspore and Noorpore. His Honor wishes to visit the tea districts of the valley which have sprung into existence under his fostering care during its reign, and with it is hoped, enquire especially into the cause of the untoward acclamulation of tea at the Holta Government plantation, alluded to by an Umballa correspondent, while it is alleged that the planters find a ready sale for their tea. We should like much to know the real state of the case, and whether there is really such a large stock at Holta as we have heard."

The *Indian Daily News*:—"Under the authority of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, a notification has been issued to postpone the proposed Agricultural Exhibition at Kishnaghur until the season of 1865-66. The reason assigned, is the losses and disturbance occasioned by the Cyclone. It will necessarily take some time for the Agricultural population to recover from the disasters that have befallen them. And they cannot, at one and the same time, repair their losses, and enter into a competition, with that spirit by which alone these Exhibitions can possibly be successful. We think this step judicious, as a year is not long to wait for a successful result, rather than by undue haste to incur an almost inevitable failure."

The *Friend of India*:—"It is reported that Government has determined that in future troops on arrival from England shall not be encamped on the Plains of Bengal, or in the vicinity of the temptations of the infinities of Calcutta Lal Bazaar. The men, it is stated, will be sent to a large camp to be formed at Synthea. This is a wise and a merciful resolve, although the selection of Synthea for the encamping ground is open to objection. The climate there is not sufficiently dry for living in tents until January or February, and again it is a long way from all superior Military supervision. It would therefore be better to form a camp for fresh arrivals at Benares or Allahabad, where good encamping grounds in a good climate are available, and where also the men would be well cared for, under the immediate supervision of officers who have had long experience of the requirements of Troops fresh from England and consequently unacquainted either with the language, climate, or habits of the country."

The same:—"We understand that the enormous sum of three lakhs and a half (£35,000) has been lodged in the bank on account of the Cyclone Relief Fund. When once public charity makes a start it usually outstrips the wants of the occasion, and in this instance there is no proper use to which the amount collected can be applied. We were requested to publish the list of contributions, and we have done so for some weeks; but as the public certainly ought not to be called upon to pile up this useless treasure any higher we cannot issue any more of the appeals of the Committee. They have money enough in hand to fulfil the purposes contemplated, and it seems desirable that they should now announce that no more subscriptions are required. It must be remembered that the cyclone—or "capful of wind," or delusion of the senses, or whatever the thing was which did so much mischief—caused the prices of labour to be quadrupled for weeks, and that for months yet to come no man with a pair of hands need to be idle. This has assisted the poor to recover their losses, and it has assisted them in the best possible way, for they have not been taught to depend upon others for the repair of their misfortunes. We beg to suggest also that the Committee should return a society at least of the heaviest subscriptions—those of the Parsee gentlemen, for instance. They gave their money under the impression that the distress was beyond our power to alleviate, but the superabundance of work has warded off to a great degree the evil which seemed to threaten us just after the cyclone. The Parsee gentlemen did not calculate for this; in their own neighbourhoods there is every prospect of a severe famine; and we have no right to keep their money lying as a banker's in Calcutta, while it might be devoted elsewhere to strictly charitable purposes. To return it, or at least to give the donors the option of disposing of it, is therefore the proper course to pursue. It was given for a special purpose, the purpose is accomplished without it, and now there is no reason for holding it back. There can be no doubt that a large sum has been judiciously expended, but it ought to be known that there is no need for any one to send money to Calcutta for the Cyclone Relief Fund. There is too much here now."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, 7TH DECEMBER.

I WAS under an impression that this part of India had been already sufficiently surveyed; at least I have had the pleasure of seeing very splendid maps of it, published under the authority of Government. But of late strange lights have gleamed upon us from afar, like noonday stars, from all the elevated situations in the country, flashing back the sunlight from our glass, in fact of the Singhee—indications of the *progress and the mirrors of those mysterious* operations known as the Trigonometrical Survey. I understand Captain Haig has recently exported from England a theodolite of such formidable dimensions, that it requires sixteen coolies to carry it—a sort of rival to the great gun of Beejapore: and, since, I am further informed that this magnificent instrument is quite capable of surveying the whole of India at once. I conclude that the Survey may congratulate itself on being near its final completion by its means. I cannot help thinking at any rate that resurveying this neighbourhood is an act something like gilding refined gold, or painting the lily. How India managed to get along at all for so many ages without ever once being surveyed, I cannot of course pretend to understand; but how often is the operation required to be repeated?

I wish you would take an opportunity of reminding the Government of Bombay that we are in danger of suffering much for want of water, and are awaiting the sanction of His Excellency in Council to get some. You will possibly enquire what the Bombay Government can have to do with the supply of water to Poona, and why the local authorities cannot manage these matters? But the fact is that the local authorities (the Camp authorities) have made all the arrangements they can to work the Bund, and are stopped for want of money. They positively have not got money enough to hire three dozen pairs of bullocks to turn the machinery! It is only as a temporary measure that they are required, for the steam engine will shortly be up; but the pressure is becoming urgent. A local paper suggested employing the Commissariat elephants; but this would involve considerable alteration in the machinery, besides half pulling down the house before they could be got inside it. The bullocks are emergent; and I only hope after all our long waiting Sir Charles Trevelyan may not telegraph from Calcutta,—"There is no money for bullocks; and the Governor General objects to increase taxation!"

Another delay still more serious is traceable to the Government of India, as it is called. Mr. Robins, C.E., and the other directors of, the Contract and Building Company, have obtained the consent of the Bombay Government* to begin their reservoir in the Ambergaum valley, five miles from Poona, whence an aqueduct is to bring the water into the city; but they have to wait until the consent of the Calcutta magnates is obtained, and this, although no money is asked for. The delay is most unfortunate—it will probably put off the beginning of the work a whole year. The projected undertaking is no child's play—it is an affair of eighteen or twenty months. Were it begun immediately and carried on briskly there is still a possibility that it might be ready by the setting in of the rains of 1866; if so, Poona would be well supplied with water from that time; but if not—and every day's delay makes it now less likely—then the rains of that season will be wasted, and Poona must wait for water another year. Under these circumstances, could not our Government stretch a point and permit the Company to break ground at once without waiting for the final decision of Bengal? They need not know anything about it. I wish it could be arranged for the Bombay authorities to be allowed to get the consent of the Nizam instead of that of the Governor General. It would take much less time, and His Highness, being nearer the spot, is much more likely to be in a position to be able to form some sort of opinion on the questions we send up to him.

* This is a mistake. The Bombay Government declares it has not sanctioned the project of the Contract and Building Company.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of Interest one per cent. all round.

LIEUTENANT G. H. L. GREENFIELD is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force.

MR. C. F. H. SHAW, Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, has been appointed Judge and Session Judge of Kulladgee.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. JOYNT is appointed Professor of Midwifery at the Grant Medical College in the place of Dr. Hyslop.

WE are glad to see, by an announcement in the *Government Gazette*, that Major Thomas Candy has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

CAPTAIN WADDINGTON has been appointed Educational Inspector, Central Division, in the place of Mr. Coke, resigned.

CAPTAIN J. A. FULLER, R. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, has been appointed Consulting Engineer for Drainage Works. Captain Fuller took charge of the office on the 1st instant.

WE understand that there are about three hundred applications for the situations of District and Deputy Registrarships under Mr. A. W. Crawford, Registrar General for the Bombay Presidency.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN MACKENZIE is appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and Professor of Surgery to the Grant Medical College, in the room of Dr. Ballingall, who goes home on leave.

THE Admiral's Flag-ship, the *Princess Royal*, proceeded outside early yesterday morning for practice, and after blazing away for several hours and going through a number of evolutions, returned to her moorings in the afternoon.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Shewbuxker Ramchunder has been committed by Mr. Leake to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing from the Ramwadee Temple one silver gilt crown and two umbrellas, of the value of Rs. 125, the property of one Crustnerao Wassodewjee.

IT is in contemplation of the Bombay Government to appoint two additional magistrates for a populous city like Bombay, and we learn that the authorities have asked the opinion of Mr. Oliver, the senior Magistrate of Police, as to what expense the Government will have to incur for the appointment of the two new magistrates. The question for the remains to be solved is, whether the Government of India will sanction the appointments?

THE BOMBAY JEHUS.—The Bombay Jehus are up to their old pranks again, of middling to their conveyances horses that are perfectly useless. They apparently take no heed of the heavy fines inflicted on them by our worthy magistrates. Yesterday afternoon, on the road leading from the Market in the Native Town to the Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, an accident occurred by the inability of the horse of one of these Jehus proceeding on its journey; fortunately the occupants of the gharry came off unscathed, the Jehu sustaining for his slight scratches. We would advise the magistrates to keep a memorandum of the buggywallas brought before them, and as often as they make their appearance double the fines, which will, we believe, have a very beneficial effect on this turbulent class.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—The remarks of Sir Matthew Sausse the other day to the Grand Jury with reference to the cases of furious driving are being acted upon by the magistrates, who have determined to punish severely those persons who drive their carriages furiously and negligently. Yesterday, a Mahomedan hack shigram driver was placed before Mr. Oliver, on a charge of driving his shigram on the Esplanade furiously so as to cause it to run into collision with a hack buggy, and thereby injured the horse and wheels

...As was employed as carriage examiner ... were to examine every carriage and ... passed through Lonavlee. The wheels ... examined by tapping the tyre of each wheel ... a hammer, and by the sound produced ... the wheel is known. If any thing is found ... the carriage is removed from the train. ... [illegible] well aware of the importance of ... his previous occupation was that of ... from which class carriage examiners are ... chosen. At 12-30 A. M. on the 12th August ... our train stopped at Lanowlee. It was ... to examine the carriages. After it had ... the examination of the forward carriage, the ... [illegible] of a second class carriage ... A wheel ... [illegible] ... tyre is cal... ... [illegible] ... A tyre was ... [illegible] ... could not say if that be... ... [illegible] ... did not the morning after ... allowed to stop a train at Lanowlee ... was examined, you were told you could, ... no written orders to that effect given ...

...—Had when the prisoner ordered to ex... carriage. Two minutes are allowed at Lanowlee ... to groom can side of a train whilst ... other, and by that means they get ... examination, and the examiner can at the ... blow his assistant strikes on the ... is no particular side named for either ... and if the assistant struck the wheel ... [illegible] ... (in the absence of some) ... was sound or not. I am not able ... the defective wheel was on the side the ... or not. If he examined one side he did ... not go on the other, unless he hears ... a sound indicative of defect. The ... Edulji, was called to prove ... of the Magistrate of Poonah in the ... said he believed it to be the handwriting ... which he was well acquainted with.

... said he did not see any necessity for ... unless there did not appear to be any ... and unless the learned counsel was ... to show that the prisoner examined that side ... which the tyre came off, there did not appear any ... to convict the prisoner; it was the fault of ... arrangements of the Company that they ... not put their finger upon the responsible person ... end of any neglect.

... said he was unable to produce such ...

... addressed the jury to the above effect, ... to acquit the prisoner, which was ... [illegible] ... acquitting the prisoner young ... [illegible] ... omission in duty which they ... [illegible] ... to fix upon him for want of evidence; ... convicted of this very serious offence his ... would have been heavy, and he trusted the ... would not be lost upon him.

... was then discharged by proclamation.

...—Appat Leoo pleaded not guilty to the above ...

... a contractor, living in the Duncan Road, said ... the prisoner, who was in the habit of coming ... house to rent another woman. On the night of the ... November, prisoner came to her house. The pro... ... was lying on a cot in the verandah. A ... necklace, principally made of coins, was under ... pillow. Prisoner came down stairs, and came ... her, upon being asked why he came down he said ... a drink of water. Prosecutrix went to sleep again, ... in the morning missed the necklace: it was worth ... 800.

... the prisoner.—This gold, in Court, is mine. I know ... by the marks on some of the pieces.

... Ashoo knew the prisoner, who had shown ... some broken pieces of metal, and said he had that ... Witness went with prisoner to the market, and ... at the shop of a gold-smith the police came.

... Puneet, a gold-smith, said the prisoner gave ... three pieces of gold, (flat pieces folded up) and said ... wanted them made into a ring. Whilst the gold was ... he melted the pieces of gold venetians.

... Sirkari is acquainted with the prisoner. He ... in the house on the night the necklace was lost. The ... necklace was made of small gold coins. He left about ... past four before that he never left until 8 or ... o'clock.

... the prisoner.—I opened the door for you to go out.

... Vithoo, a police sepoy, took the prisoner into ... custody at the goldsmith's, who gave up the two ... small coins and found upon the prisoner the pieces of ... gold coin, now in Court. Prisoner said nothing at the ...

... prisoner called a man as a witness to his having ... purchased the gold at Elephanta, but unfortunately the ... witness knew nothing of either the transaction or the ... prisoner. He was found guilty and sentenced to ... rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months.

AFTERNOON JURY.

H. J. R. COTES.—*Foreman.*

Mr. J. Shepherd,	Mr. C. Rymer,
„ J. Holt,	„ M. A. D'Souza,
„ D. Sykes,	„ Nowrojee Dorabjee,
„ E. Sheerah,	„ Juggonath Narrayen,
„ Holt, jr. Esq.,	and
„ C. Kellett,	„ Goolam Mahomed.

... IN A DWELLING.—Naroo Govind pleaded not guilty to the above indictment.

... Juggonath, a coper-smith, knew the prisoner, ... was in his service. On the 23rd November he ... some property consisting of ornaments; it was ... [illegible] ... months. The next day they ... [illegible] ... brought to the police with the prisoner. They ... of the value of Rs. 165. The prisoner had been six days ... in his service.

... Chunder ... [illegible] ... in the morning. He was ... going along with a parcel, and on being ordered to ... quickened his pace: not being able to give an account ... himself of the property in his possession he was taken ... the station he told witness who his ... master was. He was found guilty and sentenced to ... rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—John Hill, Dya Bhya, and Heera Jussa pleaded not guilty to the above indictment.

Mr. Besley appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Marriott for the defence.

Ahmed Mahomed, inspector and overseer of necessaries to the Municipal Commissioners, said:—On the 13th of October last, at night, he called his peons to go up with him to the cutting downstairs he saw Heera Jussa, who is a sub-contractor in the night soil department, Prosecutor, his mate, Abdool Kadur, Heera Jussa and Dya Bhya went with the carts. Prosecutor, on arriving at the spot where the carts were, said they had not loaded enough carts in consequence of lanterns for eighteen carts: they had only twelve lamps. One of the men answered "go on and you will see plenty of light," and getting to Mahrab Lackmeedla Street, Heera then came in front and Mr. Hill also: the latter at once gave prosecutor a blow with a stick on the neck; he was dressed in a jungerie, made of cloth covering his beard. Tails ... the blow struck: many more were received, but it was not possible to say who struck. There was a number of people and all joined in the assault. Heera Jussa struck a blow with a stick on prosecutor's nose, Dya Bhya struck four blows with a stick, one of which cut prosecutor's forehead, after which he fell senseless. Ibrahim Havidar also struck him when the prosecutor was holding his nose after receiving the blow upon it. Upon recovering his senses he found himself at the house of Mr. Hallums, from thence he was taken to Hospital where his wounds were dressed, and he felt the effects for over a fortnight. The doctors have been discontinued four or five days, but medicine is still taken. The present kink in the prosecutor's nose he attributes to the beating.

Cross-examined.—I recovered my senses when I ran away, whilst they were beating my sepoy: this was before I was put in the buggy. The two lamps were carried by two sweepers, they held them about 18 inches from the ground. That was the first occasion on which I had seen Mr. Hill in dress he then wore. (The prosecutor here showed the manner in which Hill's face was bound up which left nothing visible but his nose and eyes.) I formerly accused 14 or 15 people. I swear I recognized them all, 14 of them were released. I made no statement to Mr Hallums, he would not allow me to speak: he told up first to ... and said "Ah, you blackguards take him away he is only scratched." He did not ask how I came by the scratch. Not ever before that the row was to take place. He furnished the assaulters. I did not include him in the charge. I told Mr. Edgington I would not as he was formerly a great friend of mine. The magistrate told me formerly. I told Mr. Middlewood, who I accused, and stated that he was in the row dressed as a Mogul. I spoke the truth: it will be proved here if I have or not. I ran to the house of one Nahomoodeh. I did not fall down at his house. He and another man did not lift me up. I always knew them. They said they would give evidence if I went home. I told them I would have no paid evidence.

Re-examined.—I have been many years in the employ of the Municipal Commissioner. Hill was recommended by me for employment. I have known him for the last four or five months. I have known Dya Bhya and Heera Jussa for about ten years. I was in their company during evening from 10 to 11 o'clock. Although there was neither moon or clouds I could recognize any one I was acquainted with.

By the Court.—The cause of dissatisfaction with me was because a cart of night soil had been upset the night before, and I had taunted upon its removal by Hill with which the bearers were unwilling to do, and wished it to be left until the morning. Hill's enmity to me is on account of my reporting Messrs Burns and Littlewood, and those people have a great dislike to me. Hill is appointed by the Commissioners to inspect the work on this contract. There has been no personal ill feeling between Hill and myself. The two last prisoners are sub-contractors under Burns and Littlewood. I never applied for a sub-contract. When the Commissioners did their own scavenging I was an inspector. I started on a salary of Rs. 15. I now get Rs. 30.

Nowrojee Dorjeet, mehta of the prosecutor, recollected the night of the 25th October. Heera came to prosecutor's house, who went with witness, Heera and a muccadum to where the carts were being got ready. At Katra Talao. They were ready when witness left for the purpose of going home. Neither of the other prisoners were there. When leaving prosecutor was sitting in a cocoa-nut bullock belonging to himself—part of a stable at Katra. All the people about the carts were visible: Dya Bhya was not seen by the witness.

Ghamder Khan Akbar Khan, peon in the service of prosecutor, was in the stable at Katra Talao when the carts assembled. On the night of the 25th October, after the prosecutor Heera Jussa and the muccadum came there, Dya Bhya was there first vearing: he went with the carts as they started: witness had not seen him before. The carts when assemble at the same place, prosecutor and all were present with the carts. Heera came and said to Mahomed, you made a great noise last night, why don't you do so now." Prosecutor replied if you neglect your duty to the sircar I will make a noise to-night also. Heera replied if you do I will kill you. Mahomed called out "do you hear this man threaten my life?" When the assault was commenced Hill gave the first blow with a stick on the right side of the head, then Heera Jussa and Dya Bhya struck him on the face with sticks. He then put up his hand to his face and raised his stick in defence. Then the havildar struck him. He put down and bled very much. The prosecutor remained there about a quarter of an hour when he recovered his senses and ran away. He ran into a passage and I went to the stables.

Cross-examined.—The long prisoner, Heera Jussa, struck the second blow. Have known him these four months. When Hill struck the blow he came from behind the prosector on his right hand, faced about, and with his right hand struck the prosecutor on the right side of the neck, the other two prisoners came in front and struck prosecutor in the face. It was true that Mr. Littlewood was there. Hill was dressed in white, with a turban on his head and a cloth going under his chin. Had seen him several times in that dress. Had seen him at 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening with the turban on just as sahebs wear, but never before saw him with the description of turban he wore that night. When prosecutor came to the carts Heera Jussa was with him, also a muccadum: no one else.

By the Court.—A sepoy was standing by when the assault was committed. Did not know his number. Both prosecutor and himself had called out, but the sepoy took no notice.

The case was adjourned until this day, the jury were allowed to go home, but were warned as to holding any conversation with any one on the subject of the trial.

The Court rose at 5-40 P. M.

CENTRAL INDIA.

ANOTHER of the villains of 1857 is in custody, but under circumstances so curiously illustrative of the pseudo-humanity of officialism, that we must repeat the story as given by our Nagpore contemporary. Soorunder Sai is an old offender, and makes his appearance with the ineffaceable stain of blood upon his hands. At the outbreak of the Mutinies, he was a prisoner in Hazareebagh Jail. He had been convicted of the capital crime of murder, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity; but sentence had been deferred, for the purpose either of giving the ruffian a chance of escaping from prison, or of enabling some ingenious special pleader to effect his ultimate liberation by detecting a flaw in the evidence adduced at his trial. The gods, however, compassionated the incarcerated Soorunder, and cheated the gibbet of its due. A band of revolted sepoys burst into the Jail at Hazareebagh, struck off his shackles, and triumphantly marched off with him as their leader. The massacres and incendiarisms that this miscreant participated in, while he accompanied the savage mutineers were past counting. Subsequently to the fall of Delhi, Soorunder put himself at the head of four or five thousand followers, many of them notorious criminals, who had waded knee-deep through the blood spilled during the revolt. He then proclaimed himself the rightful successor to the *Guddee* of Sambulpore. His ambitious and treasonable designs were frustrated by the vigilance of the local authorities, and then in desperation he betook himself, accompanied by numbers of deluded and equally desperate partisans, to the surrounding hills, from his fastnesses in which he used to descend at times plundering and burning all the villages within range of his marauding horde. From the beginning of the year 1859 to May 1862, Soorunder carried on his desultory depredations, and remained a rebel, while the authorities kept the incredible force of 5,000 British troops flying about hither and thither, up hill and down dale, in the endeavour to effect his capture. Though, however, Soorunder at first spurned the amnesty, and, it is said, run a spear through one of his Council of War who advised him to accept it, he frequently sent emissaries to negotiate the terms of his submission. At last, finding himself completely hedged in, his heart failed him and he surrendered. There, however, of his Jemadars obstinately refused to give in, and contrived to elude pursuit, until a party of police, having got secret intelligence of their usual lurking place, pounced upon them during the night, and captured one of them. The other two robber leaders are still at large, and no less than eight villages were burnt down in the course of last year, by desolt bands under their command. Soorunder Sai also, though he had judiciously availed himself of the amnesty, did not abandon all hopes of the *guddee* of Sumbulpore, and to accomplish his object, he set on foot a treasonable conspiracy for the subversion of the Government. His treacherous design being detected, he was brought to trial, and although his guilt was as clear as noonday, yet Mr. Campbell, Judicial Commissioner, having discovered some technical weakness in the evidence, acquitted him of the specific charge for which he was arraigned. The Judicial Commissioner said that the case was got up by the Police," notwithstanding that the proofs of Soorunder's criminal complicity in, if not instigation of, a dangerous and widely ramified conspiracy were overwhelming. So this pardoned rebel and undoubted traitor would have been free to prosecute his seditious machinations, and resume his old trade of rapine and blood had his liberty depended on Mr. Campbell's absolution and remission of the miscreant's political sins. The Government, however, have determined, now that they have caught this bird of prey, to purge him, and have ordered Soorunder to be kept at Seetabuldee fort, as a political prisoner whose enlargement would endanger the peace of the country.

If there are proofs of the man having done a hundredth part of what is here laid to his charge why has he not been put on histrial for rebellion? If he is a convicted criminal at large, his simple identification would send him back to his felon's doom. It must be confessed that there is an air of improbability, if not inconsistency, in the narrative furnished us, which suggests the probability of a great deal being left in the background, and calls for more definite particulars. —*Harkaru, Dec.* 2.

BENGAL.

It is frequently found that, abuses like sorrows,

"When they come, they come not as single spies,
But in battalions."

This appears to be the case in the Preventive Service. We publish a letter from a Custom House Officer, complaining of the hardships to which the officers of the Service are subject, in consequence of the regulation which requires them to provide their own mess when on duty on board ship. Our correspondent expresses his surprise, that the officers of the Preventive Service forbear to represent the case to the Government, and ask for some regulation which should remove the cause of complaint. We should think, if the grievance be nearly so general as he represents it, there would be no difficulty in getting up a respectful memorial to the authorities, which, we are sure, would meet with due consideration.

No one can deny that the case of the officers, as put by our correspondent, is one of considerable hardship. By the present regulations, they are not allowed to mess with the Masters of the ships, even when the vessels are many miles distant from the home of the officer. No doubt there were sufficient reasons for the establishment of such a rule Its object is evidently to prevent a too intimate relationship growing up between parties with opposite interests. No one would establish or enforce Customs regulations for their own sake. They are a necessary part of the machinery of Government, and justice, alike to Government and all classes of traders, requires that those regulations should be well defined in their objects and strict in their application. Hence the rule that the Preventive Officers, as the representatives of Government, should not be thrown into undue intimacy with the Masters of ships, whose proceedings they are especially appointed to watch. Both parties may be well-intentioned, but it happens that common experience teaches the wisdom of avoiding temptation. An officer, if he messed with the Master of the ship, must either do so at his own expense, or that of the ship Master. Now the Government has no right to expect the Master to support the officer, who acts for them as against him. Nor ought they to compel the officer to mess at a greater expence than he otherwise would, unless they pay him an equivalent in salary. But the regulation as it stands forbids him to do either. He is dependent on his servants for food which may be carried for miles, and not even then find its proper destination. The case mentioned of an officer being without food for two days and one night, we trust is a solitary one. There is no difficulty to allow the officers to have food cooked on board, but this does not appear to be much acted upon. The officers prefer having their food brought to them ready cooked, as the next best thing to being allowed to mess with the Master.

From the letter of our correspondent, it would appear that the grievances of which he complains, have increased almost beyond duration point, since the Cyclone. This shows us the whole train of evils for which this port has obtained an unenviable notoriety. For years the trade of the City has been growing at an enormous rate, and no provision has been made for its accommodation. The "appliances and means," which every other first class port provides, are here sought in vain. One single calamity has brought with it a battalion of others, which it will take years to remove. The want of Docks has left the shipping exposed in the river, with only moorings that have proved inadequate to any extra strain. We need not repeat the story. The shipping has been scattered beyond its usual boundaries. Those ships that would, in the ordinary course, have left the port, are detained in a shattered state. The port is now a huge Argonautic hospital, and there is no room for the ordinary traffic, which would most legitimately occupy the river. Even if the cripples could be removed, there would be then no safe moorings for the ships that continually arrive from Europe. They can only anchor in the stream, with room to swing with the tide. What is lost in compactness, is sought to be compensated in length; and ships have to anchor at points of the river, miles beyond the usual boundaries. Where the ships are, there must the Preventive Officers be on duty. But there is surely no necessity to starve them at their posts, nor to turn them, as some of the Ship Masters complain, into involuntary paupers on their bounty. Any regulation having such an effect, surely requires revision; and we should think a proper representation of the grievance to the authorities, would not be made in vain, if it were possible to remove the cause of complaint. But the aggrieved parties must move in the matter and state their case.

Looking at the question on a broader basis, it brings us to the old position of the state of the port. There is no body in charge of it whose special business it is to watch over its wants and institute the needed improvements. Occasionally there is a fitful cry for a River Trust, or a Dock Board. But the movement is spasmodic, called into momentary life by calamity, as a dead frog is moved by a galvanic shock. The general Government is not the body to undertake this duty, and the Corporation—so called—has too successfully demonstrated its incapacity to be entrusted with so important a work. We trust, however, it will be committed to a body Corporate, with sufficient interest in the port, and sufficient intelligence and energy in themselves, to carry it out to the desired issue.—*Indian Daily News, Dec.* 2.

THE PUNJAUB.

A CORRESPONDENT at Umritsur writes as follows on the 29th November:—"I am surprised no one has alluded in your columns to one of the most frightful outbreaks of small pox that has occurred in any place in India for many years.* It has now been raging for several weeks, and the number of deaths (of course chiefly amongst children) has been as high as 77 (seventy-seven) in one day. I am happy to say that the mortality is diminishing, and glad to bear testimony to the great exertions made by our local Medical officers to mitigate the evil by vaccination. They had the benefit of the assistance of Dr. Garden, Superintendent of Vaccine, who has been residing here during what may be called the pestilence. The absence of rain is causing great apprehensions throughout the country though prices are not rising so fast as might be expected, owing to the singular fact that the quantity of water drawn from the rivers by the canals has seriously affected the navigation of the Indus!

"I see that a correspondent of yours has remarked on the bad state of the roads on the Western part of the Kangra valley. I have just returned from thence, and can in a great measure confirm what was written, though I believe the civil authorities are not to blame, the work having been taken out of their hands and committed to the charge of *the* Department. On going to Dhurmsala I saw a small gang of coolies at work on the road about three or four miles west of Kottee. By the time I returned (the advent of the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt lent energy to the executive) the gang had increased in number and were rapidly approaching Teelok Nath, about and east of which the road was as bad as it could be. A new line might be carried from the left bank of the nuddee below Teelok Nath to the crest with the easiest of gradients. How the ascent to Dhurmsala has been so long neglected it is difficult to say. In some parts about Shapore the road is good, barring breakages in bridges.

"I observed that you congratulate the Punjab on the immediate departure of no less than five senior officers. Promotion is no doubt sweet to juniors, but that is no reason why the departure of such men as Messrs. McLeod and Edwardes should be a subject of congratulation, and I can assure you we shall part with much regret with our Commissioner, the more especially as ill-health is the cause of his departure."—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 3.

* We did, in a recent issue, allude to the subject.—ED. *B. G.*

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Oct. 22.)

MORE than four months have passed since General Grant took into his hands the army of the Potomac, and the campaign still lasts; a fact quite contrary to its traditions. The present commander departed from the standing rule of fighting one battle and then falling into a six months' sleep; he advanced on the enemy at the Rapidan, and continued to press him on the Appomatox, after a dozen of bloody encounters marking his onward march. There can be no doubt that such tenacity and self-confidence were shown by none of the former commanders of the army of the Potomac. The plans of General Grant, too, were more comprehensive and better matured. The principal army marching on the direct line of operation was to be seconded by two flanking columns, commanded by Generals Butler and Siegel; the former was to move parallel with, while the latter was to advance perpendicularly to, the principal line of operations. At the same time, care was taken to keep ready the cavalry now commanded by General Sheridan, for the destruction of the enemy's lines of communication in his rear. Yet, despite all these advantages and superior numbers, aided by greatly superior means, the summer campaign has failed. To those who know the tactical condition of the American army, and saw it fight, this phenomenon is anything but surprising. If there was over a time when armies stood in need of able competent leaders, it is certainly now, when fire-arms are so much altered from the old style. Let the handling of the troops be vicious, and the superiority of numbers will in many cases only produce superiority of losses. Hitherto the axiom has been that every American is a Napoleon, and dire are the consequences of this extravagant *amour propre*.

That the Confederates have not all competent leaders is equally true, but they act with more accord and vigilance, and the moral of their armies is generally higher. They rush into the combat with an intense hatred of the enemy, to which the Federal troops are strangers, and they do not hear voices reviling the government and declaiming against the war. Acts of insubordination and negligence, involving the gravest consequences, are not there visited with anything more substantial than a mock court martial or court of inquiry. No discipline and little knowledge will successfully fight the desperate "rebels" with such two enemies in the Federal camp?

It will be remembered that there was this summer a double offensive campaign, one in Virginia, the other in Georgia; both parties have thus concentrated all disposable forces on these two lines, and by means of extensive railroads, large masses were transported over hundreds of miles with a celerity hitherto unknown in the annals of war. This extensive use made of railroads forms one of the distinctive characteristics of the war, and its advantages are obvious enough; but, on the other hand, railroad communication offers the no less evident drawback of being easily interrupted. To destroy each other's railroads has thus become the principal task of the cavalry in this war, and very seldom does that arm mingle with the infantry on the battle-field.

The army of the Potomac, after its re-organisation by General Grant, and after the arrival of General Burnside's army, transported from Tennessee, consisted of four army corps, commanded by Generals Sedgwick, Hancock, Warren, and Burnside. Including the cavalry and artillery, the effective force might have been about 170,000 men. The army under General Lee, which consisted of three corps, was decidedly smaller in numbers, but it occupied a strong entrenched position. The two armies faced each other on the banks of the Rapidan (a small river, and easily fordable in dry weather), at some seventy miles from Richmond.

Instead of attempting a front attack, General Grant made a movement by his left, passed the river without opposition (May 4th), and advanced towards the Wilderness, a place where General Hooker failed a year ago, and which is situated about ten miles west of Fredericksburg. His natural line of operation was thus along the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, and by which alone he could draw the necessary supplies. Now the army was set in motion southwards towards Spotsylvania, but at this juncture General Lee, apparently threatened in his rear, determined to fall on the Federals. The first clash of arms thus commenced on the broken woody ground of the Wilderness was continued for two days, and though the second day's battle ended in a successful charge of the "rebels," General Lee found it judicious to retreat to Spotsylvania, situated at about twelve miles distance from the Wilderness. Grant followed the enemy to Spotsylvania, who in the meantime took up position in a wood and entrenched. Here another bloody two days' battle was fought (May 11th and 12th), which resulted in favour of the Federals, principally by the gallantry of the second corps, commanded by General Hancock. By a vigorous attack that corps drove the Confederates from a line of rifle pits, captured 3000 prisoners and 16 guns. But all this failed to produce a decisive result. Remembering the bravery of the troops, both men and officers, it becomes doubly painful to think of the defective leadership which marks American fighting. The tactic forms and tactic distances, as also true co-operation between the different tactic unities, are little known, and as little heeded; for example, heavy columns rush to the attack into thick woods, and frequently without being preceded by skirmishers. The causes of heavy losses sustained without being accompanied by equivalent advantages, may thus easily be seen.

After the obstinate engagements at Spotsylvania, General Lee retreated in good order and with comparative leisure to the North Anna. General Grant soon followed his adversary; but instead of trying to force his way forward across this river, the Federal general again moved by his left, and crossed without opposition the Pamunkey, a few miles above its confluence with the York River. Now it became evident that the army was about to fight over its battles on the familiar swampy banks of the Upper Chickahominy. Henceforth the York River was to serve as the line of supply, and so far the manœuvre to the left must be considered as a good one; but that can hardly be said with regard to a successful march on Richmond. It is in fact just on this line where the greatest natural difficulties have to be encountered, while every chance of success is offered by an attack on the westerly side of Richmond, round the Fredericksburg railroad. Possibly, in thus moving from the North Anna by his left, General Grant had already the *arrière pensée* of transporting the whole army to the south side of the James.

One thing appears to us beyond doubt; it is that Richmond is no position for the defensive, and that an army once beaten outside the defences, could not save the city from capture by a vigorous enemy. As to General Lee's army, though continually forced to retreat, it was far from being defeated.

After this flank movement, General Grant again marched forward, and found his adversary already in position on the Chickahominy. On the 31st of May, the two hostile hosts faced each other within ten miles of Richmond. That looked certainly like an advance, but it was an advance which cost too much to expect now to force the enemy's line of defences on the Chickahominy. A bloody battle was fought the 1st of June at a place called Coal Harbor. Grant availed himself on this occasion of the co-operation of a corps under General Smith from Butler's command, while Lee was reinforced by Breckenridge's corps from Western Virginia. The day was bloody, and at the end the Federals had to retire from the contest without accomplishing the object in view—the breaking through the enemy's lines. The result of that day determined General Grant to transfer the army to the south side of the James. This movement naturally involved new combinations.

It can hardly be said that the best use was made up to this juncture of all the forces intended to operate against Richmond. The army under Siegel in Western Virginia, instead of being kept together and ordered to move straight southward, was, by a sort of traditional strategy, broken up and sent on petty meaningless missions westward. The consequence of this was that Siegel, separated from his cavalary, commanded by General Averill, and part of his infantry, on beginning to move in the right direction was attacked and defeated by General Breckenridge. And this General after his victory was thus enabled to take part in the affair of Coal Harbor; and, as if to palliate the evil by its repetition, all the forces in Western Virginia were now given to General Hunter, with orders of discretionary power to wander away from Richmond hundreds of miles to destroy railroads which were then of no material use, and to occupy cities which he could not possibly have held, and which it would have been a perfect absurdity to try to hold. The functions of General Butler's army are likewise subject to criticism.

General Butler, with an army at least 30,000 strong, had landed no doubt under instructions on the South side of the James, above the mouth of the Appomatox, having on the rear Petersburg separated from him by the Appomatox, and on the other, the line of fortification on the James known as Fort Darling, with Richmond in perspective. He was, in short, alike unable to move either to the right or the left, holding, it is true, a strong defensive position, the use of which, however, the last four months have failed to show. Had he landed at City Point, that is, on the right bank of the Appomatox, he would only have had a ten miles' march to Petersburg, and, with no enemy in rear on his flank, might possibly have captured that place, or at least held it long enough to destroy the railroad bridges over the Appomatox. As it happened, the Confederates gained time to bring, for the protection of Petersburg, General Beauregard, and, with small interruptions, kept open their communications between the latter and Richmond. Had General Grant with his army at this moment thrown himself between Richmond and Petersburg, then the strong and fortified position held by General Butler would indeed appear explicable enough; but the land on that side seems not to have entered into the plan of the commanding general. On passing the James, General Grant took position on the right bank of the Appomatox and, as it were, in the rear of Petersburg.

Perhaps this was the most important point to decide; on which side of the Appomatox to land? Petersburg, which is twenty miles distant from Richmond, and separated from it by the Appomatox, derives its importance only from its being situated on the Weldon Railroad. We have thrown himself with a whole army between Petersburg and Richmond would therefore have been a more decided and more practical movement. It is impossible to imagine that General Grant did not see that, though it is not easy to guess the reasons why he has taken another course. The Federals hold now, since August 25, a piece of the Weldon Railroad in the immediate vicinity of Petersburg, and have had to fight hard for it. These encounters about the railroad will have to be renewed, as either the Confederates or Federals must be driven away from it altogether. The Weldon and Danville railroads are the very arteries of life of the Confederacy.

There is not much to say of the doings of the army before the trenches of Petersburg. The principal new feature in the Federal position is, that they threaten the enemy's lines of communication without which the Confederates cannot exist. These lines are, as we observed, the Weldon and Danville railroads. To speak the truth, the Federals have, amid several bloody battles, hitherto done nothing more but what is said in lines, though their destruction was announced in the papers dozens of times. With Norfolk in their possession the Federals might certainly have taken more efficacious measures for the destruction of the Weldon Railroad, as may be seen by a glance at the map. But, as far as the active operations before Petersburg are concerned, more decisive results could hardly have been expected. The army, it must be remembered, has landed on the south side of the James considerably diminished in numbers, and though the campaign has also entailed severe losses on the enemy, he enjoys, too, the advantage of fighting behind his trenches.

The country lying between the James and the Potomac having been thus left uncovered by the Federal army, it was natural to expect that General Lee would be tempted to make a demonstration against Washington, as if by way of diversion This demonstration actually came to pass, its execution having been entrusted to General Early. To meet this movement, General Grant had likewise to detach a portion of his troops. The Federals have thus had, since the last three months, three standing campaigns—two on both sides of the Appomatox, and one on both sides of the Upper Potomac, drifting up and down the Shenandoah Valley. The two principal actors in the last-mentioned drama are General Early and General Sheridan. It is a most curious campaign, especially when we read in the papers of the relentless pursuits and splendid manœuvres by which it is marked. The American newspaper correspondents see generally nothing but desperate battles, formidable fortifications, and splendid manœuvres, and they issue diplomas of generalship with inexhaustible liberality. It is thus that the Northerners came so easily in possession of crowds of *ultra* Napoleons—we say *ultra*, because mere Napoleons would never satisfy. Sometimes you will see the head of such a new Napoleon in the window of a phrenologist, where you will find his military genius proved to you beyond all doubt. But it would be an error therefore to think that they have not many talented able officers; and what must be properly understood is, that the percentage of competent superior officers entrusted with important commands is rather small. Hence many heavy losses which might otherwise have been avoided. The want of a system of reserves in the Federal army has been already felt on many an occasion, and it may be easy to imagine how this want makes itself felt at the present moment. Before a new energetic resumption of operations before Petersburg without fresh reinforcements, and to procure these will take some time. But as is equally sure that General Grant, if he chooses, can firmly maintain his position. No general was known to inspire so much respect in the Confederate army as General Grant.

The other part of the great programme which was entrusted to General Sherman has met with much greater success. After a difficult march of more than 150 miles, and after forcing the enemy to abandon almost impregnable positions, General Sherman at last appeared before the gates of Atlanta, and by skilful manœuvring finally took that important place. That is no doubt a heavy blow on the Confederacy; but in this instance, too, we meet with the usual characteristic of American military operations, the absence of decided victory. Atlanta was taken, but the Confederate army under General Hood got off with comparatively little loss. That the capture of Richmond, even without the destruction of Lee's army, would have produced a much greater blow few will deny. But as things now look, and without some other combinations, Richmond is pretty safe. In the meantime the agitations and unrestrained declamations of the different opposition parties connected with the forthcoming presidential election, prove a most valuable auxiliary to the exhausted Confederacy.

It would be a long task, to point out all the sickening features of this war, of which the treatment of prisoners stands forth as the darkest.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Oct. 29.)

THE interest excited by Sheridan's overthrow and pursuit of Early in the Shenandoah Valley for a time drew our attention from the remarkable proceedings of the Confederates and their antagonists in the vicinity of Petersburgh. On Wednesday the 14th and Thursday the 15th September, the Confederate cavalry began a series of manœuvres on the flanks and rear of the Federal troops, which aroused their horse and caused considerable skirmishing without giving any clue to the object which Lee or his lieutenants had in view. In fact that object was "beef." Behind the lines of the Federal army were vast droves of oxen, meant to be converted into Yankee bone and muscle, which Wade Hampton was anxious to divert into a very different channel and course of Confederate nutriment and strength. Whilst the Federals were groping about and firing in the dark, the South Carolinian had been marching round their extreme left, and sweeping thence towards the rear, where these same beeves were feeding in Lincolnite crassness on plundered fodder, he fell upon the herds and their guardians, capturing 2500 cattle, the 1st Regiment District of Columbia, and the 13th Pennsylvania, with about an equal amount of resistance from the men and from the beasts. Two brigades and a battery sent after the daring Confederates were repulsed easily and Republican beef became available for Confederate steaks without further trouble. From that day, with the exception of the movements to which we shall advert presently, nothing was done by the Federals or Confederates in the field; but constant cannonading, shelling, and rifle firing kept both sides on the alert, and warned them they had no friends in front of their lines.

The defeat of Early at Fisher's Hill on the 21st September by Sheridan, though very decisive on the spot, was not so complete as to "demoralise" the Confederates, or at least to prevent their recovering their spirits and standing up to meet the enemy again. It is to be suspected indeed that Sheridan received some very rough treatment, for it was not till the night after the battle he advanced to Woodstock, and then he halted for food and rest next day, sending on Averill with the cavalry after Early, who repulsed him at Mount Jackson. It is likely that Torbert's Federal cavalry, which had been sent on to Luray Valley, may have precipitated Early's retreat, but they did little beyond chasing away some small bodies of Confederate horse, and on Sunday, September 25, they joined Sheridan, who by that time had got down to New-market. If any one knows where Falls Church is, it will enable him to judge of the course taken by the campaign, to say that whilst these operations were going on a cavalry reconnaissance starting from that place was obliged to fall back after reaching a point south of the Rapidan, some ten miles north of Culpepper. Falls Church is not far from Vienna, and was always within the lines of the Federal army when it lay south of the Potomac. In fact, the country swarmed with something more formidable than guerillas, and when Sheridan found his pursuit checked by Longstreet in a strong position, he must have been glad enough at the receipt of Grant's orders to fall back towards the Potomac. It was no doubt with the view of rendering the valley untenable by even a guerilla band the land waste that the country in a manner which must make Beecher, Cheever, and all the godly men of New England rejoice that their countrymen can exceed Jews and Gentiles in ferocious devastation. As he fell back, the Confederate horse under Rosser, following him too confidently, were suddenly attacked, overwhelmed, and utterly routed by a rapidly conceived and gallantly executed movement, in which Sheridan gave another proof that he possesses some of the qualities of a good cavalry officer. Retiring leisurely with his prisoners and eleven guns, and leaving, it would seem, the dead and wounded of the enemy on the extended field of pursuit, the Federal general marking his course with a broad belt of fire and sword, at last gained his appointed resting-place, and there was, by all accounts, waiting till he was ordered on another expedition.

The attempt made by Butler's army, under the eyes of Grant, to force its way into Richmond on the 28th September, was repulsed with slaughter which must have reminded the Commander-in-Chief of his earliest attacks on Lee. Two corps of foot and a division of horse, crossing the James from the right to the left bank on pontoons in the night, moved by two different routes against the capital. The corps on the left next to the river surprised the Confederates and took a work called Fort Morris, sixteen guns, and some prisoners. In doing so they lost a general and many officers, and a thousand men in killed and wounded, and eventually were obliged to retire from the works on the river which were enfiladed by the Confederate gunboats and batteries on the opposite side of the James. The right corps, under Birney, expanded also a line of outworks at Newmarket, but lost 1,500 men, mostly blacks, in doing so. Pushing still forwards, Birney came to work at Laurel Hill, six miles from Richmond, which he assaulted, only to meet with a bloody defeat. So far the line of earthworks carried by the Federals cost them nearly 3,000 men, whilst the Confederates did not lose a fifth of that number. The cavalry on the right meantime got within two or three miles of Richmond, but they could do nothing, and soon fell back to join the infantry, which entrenched itself in front of the works which had been so gallantly defended. Next day the Confederates, who had been no doubt surprised at first, and whose resistance of Butler's great attack is one of the most brilliant feats of the war, made no effort to recover the ground they had lost. On Friday morning they attacked the entrenched Federals, and were repulsed with a loss estimated by their enemy at 1,000 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners. Then came on a tempest of rain which stopped all movements till Saturday, 1st October, when a reconnaissance in force pushed on till it was within three miles of the capital, not liking the look of which, or the reception it got, it retired. On Sunday the Confederates made a reconnaissance in turn, and broke through the Federal line, but having ascertained how the troops were posted fell back to their lines, and prepared for a grand attack on the enemy. Having inaugurated this attack on the left bank of the James, Grant hurried back to Petersburg, and on Friday felt his way on his extreme left, where a reconnaissance on the previous day had only encountered Hampton's cavalry. Four divisions and a brigade of infantry and Gregg's cavalry making a wide sweep, came on the Squirrel Hill Road, and after some trifling success in the capture of unimportant works, became engaged with the Confederates, and were—we had almost said as usual—utterly defeated, and only saved from rout by their great numerical superiority. The Confederates forced their way between two corps of the Federals and carried off 1,500 prisoners, but a Federal division was hurried up to save the army from utter rout, and the enemy, satisfied with their success, did not pursue it further. In these affairs the two corps are admitted to have lost 2,000 men, and it is computed the Confederates lost only a fourth of that number. The storm of rain which fell on both sides of the river may have terminated the engagement, but it was renewed by two attacks on the Federals next morning, which were repelled. In the afternoon Wade Hampton charged and overturned Gregg's Federal horse, but no serious encounter took place. Next day (Sunday the 2nd), the Federals following the Confederates, received such a mauling as made them recoil on all sides from what they call the superior numbers and strong entrenchments of the enemy. The Union army on the other side of the river fared little better, though Kautz caught a sight of those eternal steeples of Richmond, as delusive to Federal longings as the pinnacles of a city of the Fata Morgana. And now, after all this bloodshed, we hear "the military situation remains unchanged" at the latest dates. In front of every Federal corps stands the gaunt grey wolf-like Confederate column. Not always in front however. In the rear of the victorious army of Georgia accumulate dangers. Rome has fallen already, and it is rumoured, but scarce credited by us, that Atl

Avec de nombreux diplômes pour prouver son talent hors pair.
Avec de nombreux diplômes pour prouver son talent hors pair.

J. J. ROUSSAC

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Offices,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly,—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly,—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly,—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misdone by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Demand	do.	2s. 1d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Generally at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 3 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight, 4 per cent.

3	"	3½	"		
2	"	3	"		
1	"	2½	"		

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£600,000.
Reserve Fund, £195,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER ELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.

Manager—G. T. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Solicitors—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d.		per Rupee.
4 do.	do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
3 do.	do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
2 do.	do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
1 do.	do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	5	"
Do.	12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance in to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Insurance, or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On Returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL, SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. ARLEES, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq. (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Boyer, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTAMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PARVIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers,
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£600,000.
Reserve Fund, £195,000.

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PETER ELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.

Manager—G. T. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d.		per Rupee.
4 do.	do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
3 do.	do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
2 do.	do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
1 do.	do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	5	"
Do.	12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance in to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Insurance, or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On delivering up Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On Returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL, SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq. (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Boyer, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTAMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PARVIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers,
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and of Imperial Decree of 27th August 1863. PAID-UP CAPITAL—FRANCS 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—FRANCS 30,000,000 (£1,200,000). *Head Office*—*In the City of Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs G. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	2.36 cts.	"
3 do.	2.33 "	"
Sight	2.48 "	"

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000. On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	do.
12 ditto	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 31st Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated by Royal Charter, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. F. CRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES HEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 5 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do.	6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એડ બેકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

धौ मुबई तेहांग येंड बाकींग आशोशोएन लीमीटेड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DORABJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.

Managers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE BHICOOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

INTEREST.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6 do.	4	do.
Do.	12 do.	5	do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

COOVERJEE BHICOOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—30, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (where its agency is at 37, Clive Street.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per rupee.
"	4 "	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3 "	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 "	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 "	1s.	11½d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		1s.	11½d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

" " " 6 " " 4 " "

" " " 12 " " 5 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without any charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £600,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROREES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTEET, Esq. (Messrs. Botefeu, Chapman, Timothy Wigan & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Co., London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS LAMBERT, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustus Cox & Co. China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillo Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Henry John, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland—The National Bank.
Bankers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields and Williams.
Auditors—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL SHEPHERD (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGIER, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint-Stock Bank, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	—	2s.	0¾d.
4 do.	do.	—	2s. 0¾d.
3 do.	do.	—	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	—	2s. 0¾d.
1 month's	do.	—	1s. 11½d.
Demand	—	—	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland	—	—	1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 5 per cent.
" 6 " ... ... 6 " "
" 12 " ... ... 7 " "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agency.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers' deposits with the Corporation, for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Director
ANTHONY MORRISON Agt.

Bombay, 14th Nov. 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Shahapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 5 per cent. per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	6	"
Do.	"	12	"	7	"

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum

Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0 4.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

All Treasury Drafts or on proceeds of Securities by sale, 4 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On Returning Securities out of safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

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THOMAS LAMBERT, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustus Cox & Co. China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillo Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Henry John, Esq.
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Bankers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields and Williams.
Auditors—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

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3 do.	do.	—	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	—	2s. 0¾d.
1 month's	do.	—	1s. 11½d.
Demand	—	—	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland	—	—	1s. 11½d.

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On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 5 per cent.
" 6 " ... ... 6 " "
" 12 " ... ... 7 " "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agency.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers' deposits with the Corporation, for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Director
ANTHONY MORRISON Agt.

Bombay, 14th Nov. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—OLD CROKE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUBERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
FERDONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NILSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight	2s.	0¾d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

Gold Locks, Charms, Seals, Keys, &c.
Gold Gentlemen's and Ladies' Finger Rings.
Gold Sleeves, Studs and Collar Buttons, &c. &c.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal	4	per cent.	per annum.
6 " " " "	5	"	"
12 " " " "	6	"	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE, AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES.

2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
69, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

THE REVENUE FROM PREMIUMS EXCEEDS £160,000 STERLING PER ANNUM.

London Board of Directors.

HENRY WICKHAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P. for Bradford, Yorkshire, Chairman of London Board of Directors.

Provisional Board of Directors for India at Bombay.

CHARLES P. KELLY, Esq., Solicitor—*Chairman.*
E. L. SASSOON, Esq., Merchant.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., Merchant.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs Pulcher, Cooper & Co., Merchants.)
JOHN H. RYLAND, Esq., Manager, Bank of Hindustan.
W. F. WESCHE, Esq., Manager, Alliance Bank, Bombay.

Secretary in India.—J. L. NAPIER HAY.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, premiums received and claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

THIS Society is, in addition to the business transacted by Life and Fire Associations, specially constituted to guarantee the fidelity of all approved persons employed in situations of trust, and is the only Office authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Officers of her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services.

The Guarantee Policies of the Society are accepted